

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

On page 3, please amend the two paragraphs beginning at line 18, and concluding on page 4, line 2 as follows:

--An additional feature of the current invention is to study a spatial aspect of each event by defining the location of the event in relation to the layout of the presentation and then combine events into one output, if their layout locations differ from one another, and otherwise keep them on separate outputs. The events locating substantially on the same layout location are further studied by their temporal aspect, and that event, which is temporally closer - than those other events sharing the same layout location - to the combined events is also added to the combined output. Sometimes, if the location of the objects matches, but the space required by the objects differs, wherein the objects are partially overlapping, further study may be done. In this case the temporal study, as mentioned above, can be done, wherein the temporally closer object is combined. It is also possible to combine the temporally further but bigger object.

In conclusion, there will result, depending on the use, one or many outputs which are then printed. The printed output, referred to as printout, can be a paper printout or a file printout. The layout of one output can be formed similarly to the presentation and scaled to the size of the printout. Naturally, it is also possible to place several outputs on one or many printout. Figure 1 recapitulates the principle of the invention.--

On page 4, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 20 as follows:

--An electronic presentation such as multimedia messages (e.g. SMIL presentation) with spatial, temporal and interaction aspects may not create the same presentation when printed. The way in which spatial aspects in the presentations are converted to printed surface may also be confusing to the end-user. However having a set of clear rules on how a presentation is rendered to a printed page enables manufacturers to optimize products and guide end-users especially in cases when messages are created specifically for printing services. The current invention is for presenting these rules.--

On Page 5, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 27, and concluding on Page 6, line 2 as follows:

--This invention is primarily addressed to the electronic presentation, and to the mark-up language used in such. The description discusses about multimedia messages as examples of the electronic presentation, but it should be noticed that multimedia messaging (MMS) is a way of transferring presentations between devices wirelessly, and the invention is not limited to that transfer method. Printable outputs of electronic messages can be formed in a mobile device but also in some other data processing device, and they can be printed through a wireless network, through a cable, through a personal computer or through any other link to the printing device. It should be also noticed, that outputs can temporally be also printed only to a file stored in some memory means.--

On page 7, please amend the following two paragraphs beginning at line 24, and concluding on page 8, line 10 as follows:

--Continuous or streamed media (e.g. animation or video) can be converted to non-continuous media when applicable, or removed. The conversion can be made for example by

choosing one (first, last or one between) video frame and converting it to still image of the same size.

When the presentation is “cleaned”, temporal aspects of the presentation are studied for example by means of a time axis. One example of the time axis is shown in Figure 3. Here the time-axis represents events of the message in time t . At the beginning ($t = 1$) only the first image IM1 is displayed in the message. Next ($t = 2$), the second image IM2 is displayed in the same region as the first image and the first image IM1 is not shown. After this ($t = 3$), the third image IM3 is displayed with the second image IM2 and then ($t = 4$) the fourth image IM4 is displayed with the third IM3 and the second image IM2, because they all IM3, IM4, IM2 use different regions. Figures 4a – 4d represent the phases of the displays. Each of the figure 4a – 4d show on the left side from the viewer a figurative display and on the right side from the viewer a display in principle. A first image IM1 is displayed in region ~~R1-(3a)~~R1 (4a), a second image IM2 is displayed also in region ~~R1-(3b)~~R1 (4b) and the first image is not shown anymore. A third image IM3 is displayed in region ~~R2-(3c)~~R2 (4c) and a fourth image IM4 is displayed in region ~~R3-(3d)~~R3 (4d). Each temporal event (appearance of an object) on the time axis creates a new printable output. In other words each formed printable output consists of one temporal event.--

On page 9, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 21 as follows:

--The basic idea behind the use of the invention is that the recipient of the multimedia message prints the message out or that the creator of the electronic presentation prints the presentation out. One example is that the recipient is a service provider, e.g. a postal service provider, whereupon a user (referred here by “sender”) of a mobile terminal, when wanting to send a postcard to someone, sends a multimedia message to the service provider. At first the sender composes a multimedia message with, for example, desired image and text, and sends

the message to the service provider who prints the message out according to the invention and delivers the printout, such as a postcard shown in ~~figure 6~~figure 7, to the recipient. In this situation the sender can define e.g. which frames are converted into images and printed or how a sound-file is replaced. A background B of the postcard can comprise ~~of an~~ a text field T, and an address field A for the address of the recipient. The foreground F of the postcard can comprise the multimedia message IM sent.--

On page 10, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 9 as follows:

--The steps of a method is illustrated in ~~a very principled manner in the embodiments~~ of figures 5a and 5b. The main difference between figures 5a and 5b is an order of a performance. In the method of figure 5a only one object is processed ~~in time~~ at a time, after which the others are processed. In the method of figure 5b all the objects are processed and after that they are all combined or separated. These figures are just examples of how the method according to the invention can be carried out. These examples should indicate, that different orders for performance can exist and that the invention is not limited to them.--

On page 10, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 28 and concluding on page 11, line 2 as follows:

--It should be noticed that while newer ~~version~~ versions (e.g. 3GPP SMIL) of MMS SMIL emerge to market, there will be a question about the interoperability between it and the MMS SMIL. As discussed before the basic difference between them is the difference of presentation model and profile. The MMS SMIL, for example, introduces a particular presentation of model "slideshow" which divides the presentation into a series of consecutive slides, each slide containing one image and one text and one audio. The slides define the

necessary SMIL elements to realize the presentation model. On the contrary, 3GPP SMIL is a genuine profile which does not imply particular presentation model, but unlimited number of different presentations and variations may occur, including the one defined by MMS SMIL.--